

The Scranton Tribune

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Ink," knows.

SCRANTON, AUGUST 1, 1894.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor: DANIEL H. HASTINGS,
OF CENTRE.
For Lieutenant Governor: WALTER LYON,
OF ALLIANCE.
For Auditor General: AMOS H. MYLIN,
OF LANCASTER.
For Secretary of Internal Affairs: JAMES W. LATTY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
For Congressmen-at-Large: GALUSHA A. GROW,
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
GEORGE E. HUFF,
OF WESTMORELAND.
Election Time, Nov. 6.

THE LEXOW incision into municipal
rottenness is rapidly becoming epi-
demic, but there are still several large
well-heads of police jobbery that could
profitably be lanced.

Let Willis Be Recalled.

So far as he "has the right to do,"
Minister Albert E. Willis has "ex-
tended to the republic of Hawaii the
recognition accorded to its prede-
cessor, the Provisional government of
the Hawaiian Islands," and has even
"hoped that the cordial (sic) interna-
tional relations of the past will be con-
tinued in the future"—all of which is
good so far as it goes; but it doesn't go
far enough. We greatly err as to the
temper of the American people if they
will rest content with such a recog-
nition of the youthful Pacific republic as
we accorded to its predecessor, the pro-
visional government.

Does Mr. Willis suppose that his
countrymen have already forgotten that
treatment? Does he fancy that the
deceitfulness of his course, whereby
while he accorded the provisional
government a nominal outward recog-
nition, he was, under instructions
from Washington, stretching every
energy to compass its treacherous over-
throw has so quickly passed from
mind? Is he such a short-sighted di-
plomatist as to suspect for an instant
that the hand once reached forth, as-
sassin-like, to stab the Hawaiian pa-
triot in the back will be welcomed by
them in a thin pretence of open friend-
liness, now that the God of liberty has
frustrated Willis' imperialistic ma-
chinations and protected those who
simply struggled for the defense of
their natural rights?

If Mr. Cleveland possessed a fine
sense of the fitness of things he would
recall this man Willis and send as the
representative of the pioneer republic
to its latest disciple in self-government
a man whose record is not smirched
by the remembrance of unholly intrigue
and despicable duplicity. It is a splen-
did instance of magnanimity and self-
control on the part of President Dole
that, out of courtesy to the real senti-
ment of the American people who are
his sympathizers and his friends, he
consents to accept the overtures of this
smiling hypocrite and dissembler, in-
stead of following what must be
his natural inclination to kick him out
of sight. That he has thus far con-
quered this prompting of the old Adam
that is in his veins constitutes one of
the most acceptable compliments he
could have paid to the American
people, indicating as it does his full
sense and appreciation of their moral
support; and his adequate comprehension
of the temporary accident and mis-
fortune which have entrained with
executive authority a president who
could find it in his soul to plot and
palaver with a savage and bloodthirsty
ex-queen, against a new and strug-
gling experiment of patriots bent on
establishing a democracy similar to
our own.

It MAY BE only a coincidence, but
it certainly is an interesting fact that
Editor E. F. Acheson of Washington,
Pa., was not nominated for congress
in the long denuded Twenty-fourth
district until his friend, Christopher
L. Magee, had got back from Europe.
That man Magee has a curiously win-
ning way, at times.

Economy of Good Streets.

Upon the basis that there is an av-
erage saving of two-thirds in the cost
of all transportation by means of an-
imals and vehicles where paved streets
are used, a trade journal devoted to
this subject makes some interesting es-
timates as to the possible gain in dol-
lars throughout the United States that
would result from better paving:

In the year 1890 the railways of the
United States moved 707,344,457 tons of
freight, which was probably hauled over
rough or streets at the points of loading
and unloading the cars an average dis-
tance of half a mile each way. As a load
weighing a ton cannot be transported a
mile by means of animals and vehicles for
less than 40 cents, which will be used in
this calculation as an average charge, the
street haulage of the freight moved by
the railways of the United States in 1890
must have amounted to about \$280,000,
775.80. It will be assumed, however, as
the risk of being much too liberal in a
tendency to underestimate, that the aver-
age street haul was only a quarter of a
mile each way, and that the cost was
therefore \$140,285,875.40. Assuming of two-
thirds of this sum would carry to the
credit of the economy account of street
paving \$93,523,916.90 a year, or, without
making any allowance for the annual
increase of traffic, \$140,125,916 in ten
years. The freight moved by the railroads
is supposed to be carried largely into or
from the 225 cities which constitute the
principal markets or distributing centres
of the country, but, after the railroads
freights represent only a portion of the
street hauling, doubtless much less than
one-half, so that after much trimming we

are brought at last to the conclusion that
the cost of street traffic, largely in cities
of more than 100,000 population, can be
reduced \$187,023,183 a year, or \$1,870,231,
632 in ten years, which, with interest at
the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, would
make a total saving in a decade of \$1,963,
804,423.50, which would pay for 47,000
miles of street paving at a cost of \$270,000
a mile.

It is possible that this estimate is
exaggerated; but even with liberal dis-
counts deducted it remains a strong
argument in favor of better paving.
The experience of all communities
where paving improvements have been
adopted has been such that while we
hear much talk of increasing the im-
provements, we never hear expressions
of regret that improvements were
made. Good streets are economical,
as well as convenient and agreeable.

It was doubtless a mistake on
Japan's part to fire on the British flag;
but we are somewhat skeptical as to
the probability that John Bull will
simply chew the Mikado alive.

Catholicism and the Saloon.

The trenchant letter written by
Archbishop Corrigan to the editor of
the "Wine and Spirit Gazette" in re-
ply to that paper's challenge wherein it
"dared" the archbishop "to enforce
in letter and in spirit the decree
against the liquor traffic just issued by
Mgr. Satolli, the papal delegate," adds
another interesting chapter to this im-
portant and engrossing discussion.
The archbishop's letter is in his own
handwriting. In it he says: "In re-
sponse to your expressed wish, I have the
honor to say that I loyally accept the
principles laid down by Mgr. Satolli,
both in their spirit and to the letter.
More than this, no Catholic can refuse
to accept them. As to the fear of con-
sequences, I have yet, thank God, to
learn what fear is in the discharge of
my duty. Please remember, however,
that acceptance of principles is not to
be confounded with the blind applica-
tion of the same on all occasions and
under all circumstances."

The general character of the conclud-
ing sentence is the only thing in this
emphatic answer to which the editor of
the "Wine and Spirit Gazette" could
attach any uncertainty. In pursu-
ance of the controversy he says:
"The answer does not entirely and
squarely meet the issue. It is not a
question of accepting a principle laid
down by the head of the church, but
of the courage to carry out in letter
and in spirit the principles just pro-
claimed by the papal delegate in the
face of seemingly adverse public senti-
ment. The issue is: 'Will the arch-
bishop give orders to refuse admission
to Roman Catholic societies, any one
engaged either as principal or
agent in the manufacture or sale of in-
toxicating liquors, and will he instruct
the clergy to deny the rights and
privileges of the church to liquor
dealers who sell on Sunday?'"

A reply to these questions will no
doubt be made during the convention
of Catholic total abstainers which
will assemble in the St. Paul auditorium
this morning, which, if not possessing
the ecclesiastical weight of Mgr. Sa-
tolli's deliverance, will have decided
moral force. The uncommon impor-
tance with which this recent discussion
of Catholicism's attitude toward the
liquor traffic has invested the St. Paul
national temperance convention is well
evidenced in the fact that many Protest-
ants are flocking to the scene of the
convention to participate, if only as
deeply interested spectators, in the
discussion of this latest phase of the
temperance question.

If we were asked to advise the liquor
interests which course to pursue in
order the more effectively to entrench
themselves against this advanced move
of the Catholic church, we should sug-
gest at least a show of respectful obe-
dience. The inconsistency of trying to
join their business with their religion
by means of Sunday sales does not
need extended definition. It is the
defiant tone of certain indiscreet fac-
tors in the liquor trade in America,
evidenced, for example, in the "Wine
and Spirit Gazette's" audacious "dare"
which has accelerated the agencies that
are moving toward its overthrow.

WE ARE glad now that, before giv-
ing way to criticism, we waited until
Governor Pattison, in his leisurely
manner, had taken the public into his
confidence as to his opinion of the
president's course in ordering troops to
Chicago. We learn, nearly a month
afterward, that it became necessary,
have taken a hand in the shindy him-
self. "So you see," as the governor
himself writes, under date of July 25,
"we had not talked very much at this
end of the line, but, as in 1891, at the
sound of the first gun fired upon Sum-
ter, Pennsylvania troops were the first
in Washington for the defense of the
union, so they would have been in
1894, if needed." Not having expressed
any criticism of Governor Pattison's
course we naturally have nothing to
take back, and are even free to say, at
this remote hour, that had he been
less reticent in his approval of the
chief executive's attitude at a critical
time it would have done him no harm.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT has no reason
to complain of a lack of practical
politicians among New York state
Republicans. They are so practical
that many of them are almost suicid-
ally impractical.

ADVICES FROM LUZERNE are to the
effect that the congressional candidacy
of Morgan B. Williams has been mak-
ing some prodigious forward strides
of late. It seems to have been fortunate
in the personnel of its management.
Mr. Williams is a campaigner himself;
and even if he were not, his lieutenant,
Brother James M. Norris, is conceded
by all judges to know the details of
this profession as thoroughly as they
are known in these parts. Whether
these advances are sufficient to over-
come John Leisenring's formidable
strength will be best determined at
next week's convention; meanwhile

this, one of the most exciting of ante-
convention campaigns, is daily grow-
ing more perverted.

COMPLAINT is again made at the un-
due liberties which certain senators
have recently taken with the text of
the speeches which they had "held out
for revision." As revised in the Con-
gressional Record they differ materi-
ally from the form in which they
were spoken; and the so-called Record
is simply made to belie its name. This
is not honest, however convenient and
consoling it may be; and the sooner
the newspaper correspondents at Wash-
ington riddle that sort of pretence the
sooner will the guilty senators be re-
stored to public respect. We say news-
paper correspondents, because they
appear to be the only honest class left
in the capitol.

IT IS EXCEEDINGLY fortunate that
the facetious editor of the Wilkes-
Barre News-Dealer is enterprising
enough to have his political amuse-
ment before election. He will get
none afterward.

THE USEFULNESS of Minister Willis
in Hawaii ended with the death of the
savage ex-queen's hopes. His pres-
ence there now is an affront to the
young republic. He should be re-
called.

MR. DEBS' heated opposition to the
Pullman strike, proclaimed at his
home in Terre Haute last Sunday
night, comes a little late; but we as-
sume that he has lived and learned.

BROTHER DEBS' diatribe against
strikes is another ludicrous reminder
of Satan's celebrated rebuke of sin.

THE EUROPEAN war cloud artist
ought to get a vast deal of hysterics
out of this Korean nuddle.

IT IS DOUBTFUL if the dividends to
be derived by "downing Tom Platt"
are worth the investment.

SENATOR MURPHY is an obedient
Democratic exemplification of "me,
too."

AT THE
Pie Counter.

Comedian Wm. F. Hoey, of "Hoey and
Hoey" fame, tells the following interesting
story of a tenderfoot Britisher who came
over with him on the Lucania. Hoey,
reaching his hotel in New York, invited
the Englishman to breakfast with him,
which he did. "I guess I'll run out to see
Harry after breakfast," said the guest.
"Harry?" queried the comedian softly.
"Yes, my brother," explained the English-
man. "I've two here. Harry lives in San
Francisco and Charlie in Chicago." "But
you'll be back for breakfast," facetiously
quizzed Hoey. The Britisher took him
seriously. "Sure, for dinner, if not for
lunch," he answered. And accompanied by
the actor, now thoroughly alive to the
humor of the incident, he found himself a
few minutes later in the line of ticket
buyers in the Grand Central depot. "An
excursion ticket to San Francisco, stopping
at Chicago station, return," he ordered.
The ticket agent put about a quarter of
a mile of pasaboard under his stamp,
pounding it for a minute or more, thrust
it before the explorer and expectantly
awaited payment. "When does the train
go?" asked the Englishman. "In ten min-
utes," was the answer. "How much is it?"
"One hundred and thirty-eight dollars and
fifty cents." "What?" the Englishman
gasped. "How far is it?" "Three thou-
sand miles," he was right behind to
catch the falling form, and as he guided
the half-fainting Britisher back to the
cab, where he struggled helplessly in a
corner, the single exclamation escaped:
"What a country!"

WHERE HE COLLAPSED:
Gigantic dumb bells he could lift
From eight o'clock till four,
And he could ride upon his wheel
Two hundred miles or more.
The people came for miles to see
The weights that he could twirl,
But he swooned away when his wife asked
him
To fire the servant girl.

THE Maiden, Mass., "hen case" will go
bursting down the corridors of time. One
Wakfield Burgess accused his neighbor of
having poisoned some of Wakfield's choice
chickens by the use of salt. In his defense
the neighbor affirmed that he had put salt
in some weeds in his yard in order to kill
them, and that Burgess' hens, having no
right to cross the boundary fence, never-
theless did so, pecked at the salted plants
and so came to their death. Judge Put-
till's decision impressed the New York
Tribune as masterly. In the first place he
laid down the broad general principle that
salt is not usually classed as a poison
and that it is not a rule that a man is
not to be held responsible for a poison-
ous substance unless he is followed by the
contention that the defendant intended
in order to destroy weeds, then, finally, he
held that it was through no fault of the
defendant that Burgess' hens invaded his
grounds and devoured his pickled weeds.
Only one conclusion was possible from
these premises—a non-suit for Burgess.
The hen question was settled for Maiden
and its vicinity by Judge Puttill's erudite
and comprehensive decision, and he has
undoubtedly established a number of
precedents that will be controlling through-
out Massachusetts and possibly in all parts
of the country.

HIS WIFE:
She sewed the buttons on his shirt with
marvelous rapidity.
And took the spoils from off his clothes
with pleasurable avidity.
She creased his trousers every day till they
were no more creaseable.
And when he growled her patient smile
was something more than peaceable.

She cleaned his rascal shoes for him, with
joyous neatness.
And took his cuffs and collars off—that is,
when they were tickleable.
She put his money in the bank with such
great regularity.
That he never dreamed her dress with
eyes that looked disparity.
When he got blue, she braced him up and
gave him something drinkable.
And talked about that ship of his that was,
she said, sinkable.
She let him buy his own cigars, with tact
quite inimitable.
And taught up dishes that he liked, that
were not indigestible.

She listened to the jokes he sprung and
giggled at the least of them.
And when she couldn't giggle she approved
of all the rest of them.
She did not brag him off to call when he
was quite undragable.
And when he had a nervous fit her tongue
was quite untagable.

She brushed him up, she brushed him
down, and kept him spick and span-
able.
And showed him why the schemes he
planned were not always quite plan-
able.
But she had no ear for music and her mind
was quite unhookable.
And when it came to beauty, why, she
wasn't very lookable.
She did not care to go out much. She was
not in society.
She had no time for heathens, and she
couldn't talk on piety.
And every neighbor of his, with
laughing quite satirical.
"How did he come to marry her? It really
is a miracle!" —Brooklyn Life.

FOR DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

Appointment of Republican Representa-
tives Among the Various Districts.
Pursuant to a meeting of the Republi-
can County committee held on July 14th,
1894, the County Convention will be
held on Tuesday, September 4th, 1894, at 10
o'clock a. m., in the court house at Scranton,
for the purpose of placing in nomi-
nation candidates for the following named
offices, to be voted for at the next general
election to be held November 6th, 1894:
Congress, Eleventh district; Judge, Forty-
fifth Judicial district; sheriff, treasurer,
clerk of courts, prothonotary, district at-
torney, recorder of deeds, register of wills,
and jury commissioner.

Vigilance committees will hold delegate
elections on Saturday, September 1st, 1894,
between the hours of 4 and 7 p. m. They
will also give at least two days public
notice of the time and place for holding
said elections.

Each election district shall elect at the
said delegate elections, two qualified per-
sons to serve as vigilance committee for one
year, and have their names certified to, on
the credentials of delegates to the County
Convention.

The representation of delegates to the
County Convention is based upon the vote
cast last fall for Fell, candidate for judge
of supreme court, being the highest
number voted for at said state election.
Under this rule the several election districts
are entitled to representation as follows:

Archbald borough.....	1st dist.....	1
1st ward, 1st dist.....	2d dist.....	1
2d ward, 1st dist.....	3d dist.....	1
3d ward, 1st dist.....	4th dist.....	1
4th ward, 1st dist.....	5th dist.....	1
5th ward, 1st dist.....	6th dist.....	1
6th ward, 1st dist.....	7th dist.....	1
7th ward, 1st dist.....	8th dist.....	1
8th ward, 1st dist.....	9th dist.....	1
9th ward, 1st dist.....	10th dist.....	1
10th ward, 1st dist.....	11th dist.....	1
11th ward, 1st dist.....	12th dist.....	1
12th ward, 1st dist.....	13th dist.....	1
13th ward, 1st dist.....	14th dist.....	1
14th ward, 1st dist.....	15th dist.....	1
15th ward, 1st dist.....	16th dist.....	1
16th ward, 1st dist.....	17th dist.....	1
17th ward, 1st dist.....	18th dist.....	1
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27th ward, 1st dist.....	28th dist.....	1
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49th ward, 1st dist.....	50th dist.....	1
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55th ward, 1st dist.....	56th dist.....	1
56th ward, 1st dist.....	57th dist.....	1
57th ward, 1st dist.....	58th dist.....	1
58th ward, 1st dist.....	59th dist.....	1
59th ward, 1st dist.....	60th dist.....	1
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61st ward, 1st dist.....	62nd dist.....	1
62nd ward, 1st dist.....	63rd dist.....	1
63rd ward, 1st dist.....	64th dist.....	1
64th ward, 1st dist.....	65th dist.....	1
65th ward, 1st dist.....	66th dist.....	1
66th ward, 1st dist.....	67th dist.....	1
67th ward, 1st dist.....	68th dist.....	1
68th ward, 1st dist.....	69th dist.....	1
69th ward, 1st dist.....	70th dist.....	1
70th ward, 1st dist.....	71st dist.....	1
71st ward, 1st dist.....	72nd dist.....	1
72nd ward, 1st dist.....	73rd dist.....	1
73rd ward, 1st dist.....	74th dist.....	1
74th ward, 1st dist.....	75th dist.....	1
75th ward, 1st dist.....	76th dist.....	1
76th ward, 1st dist.....	77th dist.....	1
77th ward, 1st dist.....	78th dist.....	1
78th ward, 1st dist.....	79th dist.....	1
79th ward, 1st dist.....	80th dist.....	1
80th ward, 1st dist.....	81st dist.....	1
81st ward, 1st dist.....	82nd dist.....	1
82nd ward, 1st dist.....	83rd dist.....	1
83rd ward, 1st dist.....	84th dist.....	1
84th ward, 1st dist.....	85th dist.....	1
85th ward, 1st dist.....	86th dist.....	1
86th ward, 1st dist.....	87th dist.....	1
87th ward, 1st dist.....	88th dist.....	1
88th ward, 1st dist.....	89th dist.....	1
89th ward, 1st dist.....	90th dist.....	1
90th ward, 1st dist.....	91st dist.....	1
91st ward, 1st dist.....	92nd dist.....	1
92nd ward, 1st dist.....	93rd dist.....	1
93rd ward, 1st dist.....	94th dist.....	1
94th ward, 1st dist.....	95th dist.....	1
95th ward, 1st dist.....	96th dist.....	1
96th ward, 1st dist.....	97th dist.....	1
97th ward, 1st dist.....	98th dist.....	1
98th ward, 1st dist.....	99th dist.....	1
99th ward, 1st dist.....	100th dist.....	1

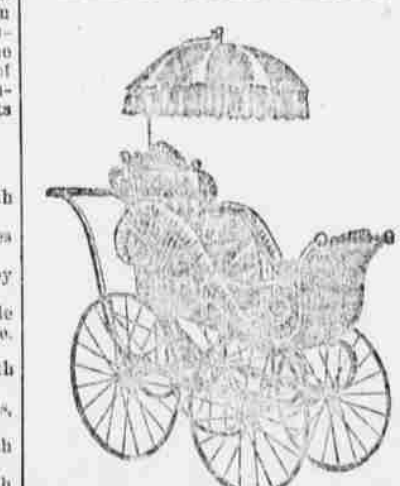
Attest: D. W. POWELL,
Chairman.
J. W. BROWNING,
Secretary.

PAINT cracks.—It
often costs more to prepare a
house for repainting that has been
painted in the first place with cheap
ready-mixed paints, than it would
to have painted it twice with strict-
ly pure white lead, ground in pure
linseed oil.

Strictly Pure
White Lead

forms a permanent base for repaint-
ing and never has to be burned or
scraped off on account of scaling
or cracking. It is always smooth
and clean. To be sure of getting
strictly pure white lead, purchase
any of the following brands:
"Atlantic," "Beymer-Bauman,"
"Jewett," "Davis-Chambers,"
"Fahnestock," "Armstrong & McKelvey."
Fox Colours—National Lead Co.'s Pure
White Lead. Finest. Colors, a one-pound can
to a second keg of lead and mix your own
paints. "Take note and announce in painting
shades, and insure the best paint that it is pos-
sible to put on wood."
Send a note card and get our book on
paints and color-card, free; it will probably save
you a good many dollars.
NATIONAL LEAD CO., New York.

BABY CARRIAGES



20 PER CENT.
REDUCTION on our entire
line of CARRIAGES.

COURSEN,
CLEMONS
& CO.

422 Lacka. Avenue.

BUY THE WEBER and Get the
Best.

For many years this Piano has stood in the front ranks. It has been admired so much for its
pure, rich tone, that it has become a standard for tone quality, until it is considered the highest com-
pliment that can be paid any Piano to say "It resembles the WEBER."
We now have the full control of this Piano for this section as well as many other fine Pianos
which we are selling at greatly reduced prices and on easy monthly payments. Don't buy until you see
our goods and get our prices

GUERNSEY BROTHERS' NEW STORE, 224 WYOMING AVENUE,
Y. M. C